# THE TAX BUDGET FOR 1880.

MAYOR COOPER AND JOHN RELLY IN HOT DEBATE OVER THE ITEMS.

The First Open Meeting of the Board of Esti-mate and Apportionment.-A Heavy Re-duction Made in the Dept. of Buildings and a Light One in the Dept. of Education. It is made the duty of the Board of Estimate and Apportionment to examine the estimates of the various departments of the city and be ready to furnish a complete list corrected according to its own judgment, to the Board of Aldermen before Nov. 1 of each year. These amounts are called the provisional estimates of the city's expenses for the followingy ear, The Board of Aldermen must then review the work, and may make suggestions for alterations, but the budget must again go before the Board of Estimate and Apportionment, who then make a final decision on each item. Yesterday was the last day the Board of Estimate and Apportionment had to do their provisional work. The members had been in session for several days, but all of the voting was yet to be done. Always, hereto-fore, these meetings have been private, Yesterday, however, Mayor Cooper declared that he know no reason why they should not be made public, as he said he thought the meetings of all boards of public officers ought to be, Comptroller Kelly the Mayor's motive, but it was adopted. Besides the Mayor and Mr. Kelly, the Board consists of Tax Commissioner Wheeler and Jordan L. Mott, President of the Board of

and the amount asked was granted. Mayor Cooper proposed to reduce the amount (\$18,000) asked for by the Board of Aldermen for clerks and officers to \$15,000. Comptroller Kelly asked him for his reasons. 'I think," he replied, "that \$3,000 is enough for the Clerk of the Board, and \$2,000 for his deputy. There is no need of an assistant librarian or of an assistant messenger. This tives a reduction of \$3.300."

his own office than was appropriated last year,

Mr. Jordan L. Mott, President of the Board of Aldermen, said he had no doubt some of the clerks could be dispensed with, but their services were often needed. Consideration of the item was postponed.

Calling up the estimate for the Financial Department, the Mayor looked toward the Comptroller and remarked that there was an in-crease in the demand this year over the estimate of 1878. The total appropriation in 1878 was \$225,000. Last year \$250,000 was approprinted. Mr. Kelly remarked that he should know more than the Mayor about the expenditures in the Finance Department. There had been an additional market during a few months past, which required additional money for its proper management.

We have been over this matter very care fully," Mr. Kelly added, looking toward Deputy Comptroller Richard Storrs, who sat by his side. and ought to know how much it costs to run the Department."
"That is just what the head of every depart-

ment says," the Mayor responded.
"A close examination of the sainries of tierks," said the Comptroller, "would show

you they are not high." Perhaps there may be more people employed than necessary." said the Mayor.

"Not any more than are needed to carry on the business of the department," rejoined the Comprodier, and then he added: "Why. Mr. Mayor, should you suppose that I would employ more people than are necessary?"

"Do you propose," the Mayor asked in return, to appay the same rule to every department?"

turn, to apply the same rule to the turn. to apply the same rule to the turn. When I reach the various departments."

When I reach the various departments."

When I reach the various departments." was the reply, "I shall act according to judgment," and the "Your department was run in 1878," said the "Your department was run in 1878," said the

"Your department was run in 1878," said the Mayor, "for less than you now demand,"

"I don't know how it was run in 1878," said Mr. Keily, "From a careful examination of the matter I know we had not sufficient money to run it, and we had to ask for an adultional sum to gloss up the business of the year."

The Finance Department was allowed \$25,000 for market extenses, but \$7,500 asked by the Comptroller for contingencies was reduced to \$6,000, "Only \$3,000 was set apart for that purpose in 1878," the Mayor remarked. This appropriation had been made in 1877, while Andrew H. Green was Comptroller. The Mayor moved that the salaries of all the employees of the Finance Department be consolidated, and that the amount appropriated be \$162,000.

"This is the only department in the city," said the Mayor in explanation, "that has not had its salaries out down. The Comptroller is a member of this Board, but that should make no difference."

member of this Board, but that should and difference.

It Mayor rasked what were the office hours be berks in the Comptroller's department. Comptroller regided that they were usually aboved from 9 o'clock until 4, but sometimes 110 o'clock at night.

employed from 9 o'clock until 4, but sometimes until 10 o'clock at night.

"For several weeks after November," Mr. Keily continued, "some forty or flitty clerks have to be employed, who work all day, and until midnight, or even later. You cannot expect the clerks in the Finance Department to be transferred, because they have work enough to do already. Facts and flaures will show that the delt of the city has been reduced in three years \$8.400,000."

Mayor Cooper replied that he did not think the Finance Department had anything to do with that reduction.

"But it has a great deal to do with it," retorted Mr. Keily.

with that reduction.

"But it has a great deal to do with it," retorted Mr. Kelly.

Where that the reduction come from?" the

Myer saked.

"From economizing," said Mr. Kelly,
"Isn't it true," asked the Mayor, 'that the
accumulations of the Sinking Fund Commission and the reduction of the State tax fully
equal the amount of the reduction in the delay.

There are a great many things," replied
Mr. Kelly, "that probably you know nothing
thout but we know about them because it is our
turn the inxappers. You have probably she in
the mixtee and probable who are actuated more by
makes and projudice than they are by the inlepests of the city." riests of the city."

The Mayor replied that he did not think he is rests of the city."

The Mayor replied that he did not think he is supported by the following was true, and then reason to appropriate \$162,000 for the Finance equation of the following was and Tax Combination Wheeler voting no. The total nounit that the Compited by his asked for, in basic of sciaries, was \$252,500. The subject was kind over.

Mr. Kelly asked if he knew of his own knowledge that that amend was needed.

"I den't know of my own knowledge," replied the Mayer, 'but I take the best data I can obtain. I propose to know, he fore I vote on the final estimate, a great deal more about it than I know now."

A vote on this subject was postponed, and the estimates for Corporation Attorney Sayds office were taken up. Mayor Cooper thought that Nr. Boyd's salary should be restuesed. Mr. Kelly thought not, Mayor Cooper thought that no high order of legal ability was required of the Corporation Attorney, Mr. Rolly wanted to know why the Mayor Mr. Kelly wanted to know why the Mayor and there were other enty employees who received \$7.000 and \$8.000 a year. Mr. Boyd's salary is now \$6.000. The Mayor replied that the Corporation Attorney had only stroney's work to do, He was not compelled togo into court with cases that required very great ability. The men who received the larger salaries were probably worth them.

"But said Mr. Kelly," you seem to select a a particular room in the list. I don't undergland in the list. I don't undergland in the list is the extended in the larger salaries were probably worth them.

"But said Mr. Kelly," you seem to select a a particular poonle and departments in which to reduce assisting.

Iden't timk," the Mayor repeated, "that it takes very great term addity to conduct the affers of the Corperation Attorney's office,"

If that is all the knowledge you have of the duties of the office," Mr. Kelly replied, "then I must say you ton't know what Mr. Boyd does. He is one of the most carcial officers in the employ of the city."

I make no accusations against him," was the reponder, "I am simply considering the value of the services he performs." This subject also, was had over.

For the maintenance of boulevards, roads, and avenues 446,000 was asked. Mr. Kelly remarked that the roads in many places needed

roads in many places needed "It is not done by contract," said Mr. Kelly,
"It is not done by contract," said Mr. Kelly,
Is the Comptroller open. by day's labor."

the Comptroller opposed," asked the
r, "to doing the work by day's labor?"

am not on the witness sunni," Mr. Relly
and sharply, and with a sidewise giance at

the Mayor added: "I am not before a legislative committee."
"Do you object to the day's work system?" asked the Mayor a second time.
"You are pretty sharp," said Mr. Kelly, smilling. "You must be a politician."
I can't claim to be as much of a politician as you are," the Mayor answersd.
"We are both in that line at present," said Mr. Kelly.
This subject, like the two preceding ones, was passed over for the time.
Supervisor Costigan of the City Record expends all moneys for printing, stationery, and blank books for all the departments of the city Government. During the first but months of 1879 he expended \$59.267.34. During the same period last year he expended \$108,327.29. This was a reduction of \$19.059.95. The Board appropriated \$143,200. The amount asked was \$160,700.
Mr. Kelly moved to appropriate \$100,000 for the repair and renewal of water pipes in the estimate of the Public Works Department, in-

Mr. Kelly moved to appropriate \$100,000 for the repair and renewal of water pipes in the estimate of the Public Works Department, in-stead of \$120,000, the amount asked for. Ho was satisfied that there was a great deal of wastefulness in the expenditures under this head.

stead of \$120,000, the amount asked for. He was satisfied that there was a great deal of wastefulness in the expenditures under this head.

"It is very probable," said the Mayor, "that the Comptroller has some prejudice against the Department of Public Works.

Thave no prejudice in the matter," said Mr. Kelly, "I would be very sorry to have any prejudice against a department of so much importance to the city,"

Then this subject was laid over to be discussed later in the day, and the Building Department was taken up. The Mayor charged, in plain language, that this department was being conducted in the interest of a political faction. He said that if the courts were not of opinion that Superintendent Henry J. Dudley could not be removed, on the ground that he was a "hold-over," and not appointed for a regular term, he would have preferred charges against him. The only way to remove him was to send in the name of a successor to the Board of Aluermen. This he had done, but the Board had not confirmed his nominee.

Late in the afternoon Mr. Moit asked whether the entire budget would have to be passed before midnight. Mr. Kelly said the budget could be passed of Supervisors had passed on it. Mayor Cooper, however, said he considered that the law undoubtedly intended that each item should be scanned by the Board of Estimate before the budget was sent to the Aldermen, Mr. Moit yielded to this argument, but Mr. Kelly said he had 2,000 warrants to sign, and that in any event he could not stay after 7 o'clock.

"Very well," said the Mayor, "If the Comptroller will not stay to vote with us we cannot compel him."

"On you can't throw the responsibility on me in that way," replied Mr. Kelly. "I aim not ubiquitous, If I do not sign those warrants, the men will not set their wages when they come for them to-morrow."

The Board of Education asked for \$3.558,000, against \$3.400,000 appropriated last year. The Mayor inverse contembrated?"

The Mayor did not knawor, and the increase of salaries.

"It was the provided the greating

Aldermen. The Board met at 11 o'clock. The Mayor had asked for \$4,000 less for salaries in

enough.

"There is a large increase in the number of schoiars." said the Mayor.

Mr. Mott-I know a School Commissioner, who tells me that the schools could be run for large than they are.

who tells me that the schools could be run for less than they are.

The Mayor-You take the estimate of one Commissioner, I take the estimate of the whole Board. There is a choice of just three things. We must reduce the salaries of the teachers, we must allow many school children to remain in the street, or we must grant this appropria-tion.

ion. Mr. Mott said he had heard that three prin-tipals were employed in a school. When he Mr. Mott said he had heard that three principals were employed in it school. When he was young one principal was considered sufficient. Mayor Cooper said that three principals were often employed in one school building for the different departments, as was proper, but never in one school. On a motion to make the appropriation \$3,500,000, the Mayor, Mr. Kelly, and Mr. Mott voted aye, and the Tax Commission voted no.

The amount (\$18,000) asked for salaries by the Board of Alderman was reduced, as given in the table below, on the Mayor's motion, and then the demands of the Comptroller were again taken up. The Mayor moved to reduce the amount asked (\$252,000) to \$225,000, the amount expended in 1875.

"I am in favor of reduction," said Mr. Mott, explanatorily, to the Mayor. "but Mr. Kelly says he can't run his department for less than \$252,000, and I can't gainsay him."

The Mayor—That's what all the departments say.

Mr. Kelly—We've tried to do with less, but we

Mr. Kelly-We've tried to do with less, but we

Mr. Mott-I don't see, Mr. Mayor, but we must Mr. Mott-I don't see, Mr. Mayor, but we must trust to his statement.

The Mayor-The department was run in 1878 by Mr. K-ily ior \$225,000.

Mr. Mott tto Mr. Kelly | I want you to reduce the first was in the army with him said that Mr. Most tto Mr. Kelly)—I want you to reduce your salaries, and I don't vote as I shall, as a reand of yours.

Mr. Kelly—I wouldn't ask you to do so, but I sell you I can't get along with less than I have

Mr. Kelly—I wouldn't ask you to do so, but I tell you I can't get along with less than I have asked for.

A motion to make the amount \$235,000 was lost, Mr. Most voting against the Mayor with Mr. Wheeler. Then the amount asked for by Mr. Kelly was granted.

For the Builling Department \$120,000 was asked, as against \$71,500 last year. The Mayor said when this subject was taken up a second time, that last January there were employed twenty-two inspectors, eighteen clerks, and seven messengers. Last month there were only seventeen inspectors to thirty-four clerks and eighteen messengers. In other words, that though there had been greatly increased activity in building, Superintendent Dualley had increased the number of his wished employees. The reason, the Mayor said, was obvious. An inspector must, by law, pass a certain examination, the must be a practical builder, but an examination would never do for the kind of men to whom the Superintendent wanted to give employment. On a notion to make the appropriation \$50,000 the Mayor and Mr. Most voted any, and the other two voted no. Mr. Wheeler said he did not think it right to destroy a department herouse he didn't like the man at the head of it. He thought they ought to get rid of the man it he was ind, but to keep up the department. On a notion of Mr. Met the appropriation was at last fixed at \$5,000, the Mayor opposing the motion.

The Board adjourned at 9 o'clock in the even-

motion.

The Board adjourned at 9 o'clock in the even-ing, after completing their work and possing upon it as a whole. The following table ex-licits the results:

Negation of the contract of th 899996336555533468665334488688

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TOTALS OF THE FOREGOING \*\$55.257.752 2: |1 \$50.547.865 07|| \$52.257.772 7: \$42.257.750 00 27.707.072 70 27.707.752 70 § E tunated amount of general fund deducted. The Beath of a Famous Comedian London, Oct. 31,—John Bakiwin Buckatone, the tamons comedian, and for many years lessee of the flavmarket Theatre, died this morning, at his home in sydemican aged II years.

the Mayor added: "I am not before a legisla- GEN. JOSEPH HOOKER DEAD.

STRICKEN WITH APOPLEXY WHILE ON AN AFTERNOON WALK. The Close of a Career that Began with the

Florida War-The Part he Took in the Late Civil War-His Life in Garden City. Major-Gen. Joseph Hooker died yesterday afternoon at his residence, in Garden City, L. I. Gen. Hooker had been in his usual health until an hour before his death, and purposed coming to New York to-day to attend to business matters. He gave a large dinner party in the Garden City Hotel on Oct. 25, and seemed to be in the best of spirits and to enjoy social intercourse with his many friends fully as much as at any time of his life. His intellect was unclouded, and, but for his unfortunate lameness, he would have been as active as ever. He took his accustomed not complain of feeling ill until about 4 o'clock, when he retired to his own apartments in the second story and summoned his valet. Thomas Lawier, who assisted him to a reclining posi-tion on a couch. After an hour he arose and busied himself about his rooms until 5%, when his valet, hearing the General struggling for breath, hastened to his side and assisted him to lie down on his bed, at the same time ringing the bell for help. Mr. Nickerson, the hotel superintendent, burried to the room, but when he arrived the General was dead. His death

was caused by an apoplectic stroke.

Gen. Hooker was of Massachusetts stock, probably of the same family as the intrepid Rev. Thomas Hooker, who made the journey through the wilderness from Massachusetts Bay to Dutch Point on the Connecticut River. and established a colony which afterward be-came the city of Hartford. Gen. Hooker was born at Hadley, Mass., in 1815. He was a born at Hadley, Mass., in 1815. He was a bright, active, sprightly boy, and, after such rudimentary education as he got in the schools at home, went to West Point and was graduated there when he was 22 years old. His first experience in active campaigning was in the Florida war, and he afterward served through the Mexican war, winning rapid promotion for bravery on the field of Monterey and at Chepultepec, When the treaty of pears was signed, or soon after. Col. Hooker, his rank then being that of Lieutenant-Colonel, procured a leave of absence, and in 1853 resigned his commission, He took to farming in California, and also superint nided the building of the military roads in Oregon, in 1855-9.

Even before the call of President Lincoln for volunteers in Abril. 1861, den. Hooker had reintered service. In March, 1861, he was appointed Brigadier General of volunteers with headquarters in Washington, and was employed most of the time in service in the neighborhood of Washington. His hame does not at pear with any prominence in connects in with any of the novements of the army until March, 1862. In that menth he was given the command of a division of the army until March, 1862. In that menth he was given the command of a division of the army until March 1862. In that menth he was given the command of a division of the army until March 1862. In the novements of the army until March 1862 are the conspectation of the free production of the first noticed. His attack at Williams-burg, when, for aine hours, his single division was pitted against practically the entire Confederate army, the latter having the advantage of a position of their own choice aniwel fortified, brought him at once into prominence as an intrepidandable General. Hooker always complained of the lick of support he had in the entire Confederate army, the latter having the edition of the more as an interpidandable General. Hooker always complained of the lick of support he had in the sense of the war, recentled by Gen. McCleilan and ordered to take posi bright, active, sprightly boy, and, after such rudimentary education as he got in

lished from this time, and soon he became widely known as Fighting Joe Hooker. An officer who was in the army with him said that Hooker was a great fighter. He had all the pugnicity of Grant. He believed in settling the tasiness in hand by hard, quick blows, and no temporizing, and as there was at that time much complaint in some quarters North of what was said to be Gen. McCleilan's inactivity, Hooker's dashing, impetuous fighting, and its seeming anxiety to get into Richmond and best the enemy, whether it was done by the established rules of conducting a campaign or not made him an exceedingly popular General. Hooker's division was transferred in the summer of 1862 to the Army of Virginia, commanded by Gen. Pope, and he took part in all the battless of that disastrous campaign, fighting hard at Bristoe Station, the second battles he added to his reputation, and became one of the most prominent Generals engaged on the Union side.

When Gen. McCleilan returned from the Peninsular campaign, and was given charge of the defences about Washington, and when it became apparent that, owing to Pope's defeat, there must be bard fighting done to repet the advance of the Confederates. Hooker dome again under Gen. McCleilan's command. Gen. Le was pressing forward, and one division of his army hid, early in September, 1862, crossed the Ponme at Frederick, Maryland. The battle of South Mountain followed in a few days, and Hooker began this battle, and faught nil through it. Two days after the battle of Anticiam, Gen. Hooker was made a Brigadier-General in the regular army, and commanded from command of the army of the Potence, in January, 1863. Gen. Hooker became his successor.

In May, 1863. Gen. Hooker commanded the army in the desistrous battle, of Chancelorse.

from command of the army of the Potomar, in January, 1863. Gen. Hooker became his successor.

In May, 1863. Gen. Hooker commanded the army in the disastrous buttle of Chencellors, vilic—a disastrous buttle of Chencellors, vilic—a disaster which made the battle of Gettysburg a necessity. Gen. Hooker, through a disagreement with Gen. Halleck, resigned his command in June, 1863, and was succeeded by Gen. Meade, just in time for that General to win the vietry at Gettysburg.

Gen. Heoker went to the Southwest after the said commanded the Twelfth and Tairteenth Army Corps in the battles fought near Chattanaga, and for his bravery in the battle of Leokeut Mountain, which he won, he was made Brovet Major-General. Later he commanded the Army of the Comberland, and took an active part in the operations around Atlanta. He resigned his command in August 1864. In 1865 he was put in command of the Department of the Last, and in 1866 commanded the Department of the Lastes, He retired from the service with the rank of Brovet Major-General of the United States army on Oct. 15. Since then Gen. Hooker married, soon after quitting the service with the rank of Brovet Major-General of the United States army on Oct. 15. Since then Gen. Hooker married, soon after quitting the service with the rank of Brovet Major-General of the United States army on Oct. 15. Since then Gen. Hooker married, soon after quitting the service, the daughter of the Hon. William 8. Groesbeek of Cheinbaul, Gen. Hooker was fully six feet in height and weighed in the neighborhood of 300 pounds. Of a ford complexion, his face sometimes were a heeter Bush that gays his round, good-natured face a boy ish

Grossberk of Chreinbatt, Gen. Hooker was fully six feet in height and weighed in the neighborhood of 300 pounds. Of a florid complexion, his face sometimes wore a heetic flush that gave his round, good-natured face a boyish expression. Since his paraitite attack the General has led a quiet, sequestered life at the hotel in Garden City, Long Island. His man servint Tom was constantly by the General's side to assist him to rise from his chair, and walk up and down stairs. When the Queens County hounds met at Garden City the General offen followed the back by the country roads in a carriage. He did not look upon the sport with favor, however, and offen romarked that it was un-American.

The writer, who had occasion to visit Gorden City frequently, had many long talks with the General. In one of these he asked him why he lived so far from the city. This was the and wer: "When the disorder first saized me I was living at the New York Hotel. My quarters were besieged night and day by my oid comrades the arms, and, while it was very picasant to meet them. I found it impossible to obtain the rest I needed, Whyl they would come sometimes and stay all day and night—steeding on the solos and chairs, and even the first. They drank up all my wine, smoked up all night of garden City and of his pastoral life in general.

To those he liked Gon. Hooker was affable in

the extreme. Old battles were fought over again to amuse them, and fields were lost and won. A soldier from his earliest youth, Hooker thirsted for the honors of his profession, and at times, when relating battle scenes, he sometimes raised himself to the height of eloquonce of no mean order. The writer was particularly struck with the General's description of the famous battle of Lookout Mountain, or the battle in the clouds. It was immediately after the time that Gen. Grant, then in Europe, was reported as denying in an alleged interview with John liusself Young, the fact that such a battle took place, Hooker, who might be said to be slavays in a state of calm, was somewhat excited. The lines of his face, usually rigid, told plainly of the tempest raging within. There was no fiction about it, 's said he, referring to the battle. 'It was a stern and terrible reasily, as many a widow and wife can testify to to-day.' It was not a more recital of the General's. It would be an injusticate to call it a description of that celebrated fight. As Homer depicted in the Illind' the fight before the Trojan walls, so Gen. Hooker depicted the scenes enacted on Nov. 24, 1863. The battle actually raged. The bridge across Lookout Creek is seized, and Gross's and Wood's bigades advance. The Confederate infantry forsake their position on the mountain to man their breastworks and rifle-pits below. The Federal batteries posted on the neighboring wood. Almost under the mountain to man their breastworks and rifle-pits below. The Federal batteries posted on the neighboring wood. Almost under the mountain, the Federals charge, Hurrying, scurring along, regardless of alignment, they hur themselves into the enemy's works on the stop of the rountain. For a moment the Confederates stand, They fight with the ferocity of tigers, bungry for carnage. The bridge across to alignment, they hur themselves into the enemy's works on the too of the rountain. For a moment the Confederates stand, They fight with the ferocity of tigers, results and con

morale is better, and they think for them-selves."

The writer heard Gen. McDowell, who was a classmate of Hooker's at the Academy, say that the latter was considered at that time of a quiet, retiring disposition. It was a complete sur-prise to all his classmates when Hookerturnel out to be such a daring and aggressive com-mander as to get the sobriquet of "Fighting Jo".

mander as to get the sobriquet of Fighting Jo."

An officer who served under Gen. Hooker said last evening that the General was always a conspicing shifted by the field in an engagement. He rede a large gray horse, and he was always near the front. Frequently he directed not only the movements of the corps, but those of origade and regiments, in person and in the bottle of Leekout Mountain he storped and gave the orders to a lattery that was engaged in active fighting. This officer speaks of him as one of the coolest men he ever saw under fire.

### INCENDIARISM SUSPECTED.

Avenue Shoe Store. At about 2 o'clock yesterday morning, Poceman Madden of the Twentieth street police discovered a fire in a shoe store kept by August stillmacher, in the ground story of a four-story tenement house at 247 Tenth avenue. The fire was extinguished after it had damaged the building to the extent of \$500. The firemen who entered the shoe store said that they had no doubt that the fire was the work of an in-cendiary. Detective Cairns, who was detailed to investigate the matter, found the drawers smeared with turpentine, and stuffed with rags smeared with turpentine, and stuffed with rags and paper saturated with oil. The stock, as far as could be ascertained, was insured for \$2,000, but it is said that there was not more than \$200 worth of goods in the store. Most of the drawers had one shoe inside, and its mate was hanging by a string outside as a sample.

Stillingcher was arrested. Before being taken to the police and one was many insurance in the police and Stillmacher was arrested. Before being taken to the polices into me wasney me influs, but he did not remove from them a strong smell of turnentine. His citches, two, bore traces of that substance. To Fire Marshal Sheldon ne said that the store belonged to Abraham Cruger of 142 Bowerv, and was managed by himself and Augusta Albrecht. He had been employed there for three years, and was paid \$10 a week. Mrs. Albrecht lived with him and his wife in the story above the store; that both women had gone to Elizabeth, N. J., on Thursday, and had not returned. He said that he locked up the store at 10x on Thursday night, and went to bed at once. He said that he was awakened by the alarm of fire, and that he was awakened by the alarm of fire, and that he knew nothing of its origin, or of there being any turpentine in the store.

Fire Marshal Sheldon says that the stock was insured for lexiween \$2.000 and \$3.000, and the furniture in the room above for \$500, which, he

insured for between \$2,000 and \$3,000, and the furniture in the room above for \$5,00, which, he says, was much more than their value. He says, was much more than their value. He says, was much more than their value. He says was the solution of the says that the stock add not belong to Crager, Mrs. All-right having bought it from him, and that Stillmacher had no direct interest in setting first to it. If he did so, the Fire Marshal thinks, be must have been hired to do the work. Chief Geoguel of the Fire Department sand: "It was a very bungling job. The drawers on such side of the store were saturated with turpentine, and along the floor for several feet were newspapers in a blaze. I found fires burning in twelve different places."

There were five families, sixteen persons in all, in the building, and among them the family of Fireman Joseob Taylor. They all escaped uninjured, but the firemen say if the flames and get ten minutes more headway the consequences might have been disastrous. Stillmacher is a respectable looking man, about 47 years of age. He was very nervous in the Jefferson Market Police Court vesterday, but he persisted in denving any guilty knowledge of the origin of the fire. The examination was postgoned to give the Fire Marshal time to investigate.

## THE LAWSON-LABOUCHERE LIBEL. Sir Robert Carden Refusing to Hear Further Testimony in Justification.

LONDON, Oct. 31 .- The libel suit of Mr. Henry L. Lawson of the Daily Telegraph agains Mr. Henry Labouchers of the Truth, which was oljourned from last Friday in the Guildhall Police Court, came up for hearing to-day. Sir

actionred from last Friday in the Guildhall Police Court, came up for hearing to-day. Sir Robert Carden, Magistrate for Middlesex and Surrey, reversed his previous decision regarding the right of Mr. Labouchers (who is acting as his own lawyer) to introduce testimony joutifying the libe!

At the hearing last week the Atterney-General argued that Mr. Labouchers could not justify the libe until the pless of justification had been made to the Indictment; increaver, that the presiding manistrate could not decide whether the ideal was true or not—that was a question which remained purely and solely in the hands of a larry. In reply to the Mr. Labouchers argued that he had the full right to place before the Court any evidence cognite to the matter at issue, which would, in the natural a quency coincide for a jury. Sir Robert Carden ruled three times in favor of Labouchers on this head had week. To-day Sir Robert Said that he had taken coincent a live, and had decided to reverse his former decision.

Mr. Labouchers asked for a unalpournment for a week to apply for a mandanus at the Queen's Reach to compel Sir Robert Carden must impediately connect the case, and it will be brought before a jury.

Canadian Cattle,

WARDINGTON, O. t. 31.—At the Cabinet meeting to day, the Secretary of the Treasury called attention to the fact that the Dominion of Canada has provided the importation of American catile, on account of appropriate and the sense leaf of the sense leaf of

Murray Hall, who keeps an intelligence offic Marray Han, Was Reepe an intentigrance office at the Shikh avenue, was arrested lest evening on charge of stabilized hirry a servent at 37 West Eighteenth street. Half eatled to collect a full and was not at the dose by the erroad, who, it is sund, as much immore applicable. A first followed, and, it is singled. Mars Barry street Hall, who stabled her is her tell arm and side. She is in the New York Hospital.

Panis, Oct. 31.—A semi-official note has been entire the pre-estation that the departure of Bon Carbon of Kucland was due to a warring to be produce has that the

A well-derived lining wine found by a police-man ising death in the street, last evening at Frest are ma and Fourteenth attent, and around him were many manifestance persons. He was taken to the 11th even police station, and in 18th by the tenth only 25,200 Jern money and two weither decess for Frest.

Palling Down on Lievator. James Renty of 200 West Seventeenth street, entineer at the Union Cus House, went to the top of the elevator well lest events, and, driving his tooling, foll headlong to the becoment.

IN THE HEAT OF THE FIGHT. THE WORK BEING DONE FOR GOV. ROB

INSON IN NEW YORK CITY.

Peter Cooper Declaring for the Regular Dem-ocratic Candidate—The Alleged Bargain with the Republicans—A Catholic's Denial. The rooms of the Democratic State Committee in the St. James Hotel were crowded during the day and evening yesterday by city and country politicians. The men from the country say that the Democrats in the counties

in the agricultural sections of the State arel thoroughly aroused, and will give a good account of themselves on election day. Many of the gentlemen who have been speaking in the campaign called at the Committee's rooms. They confirm the reports of the country Democrats. They admit that John Kelly will poll votes in the cities and towns on the lines of the canals, but they are souldent that this vote will be much smaller than the Republican vote for Lucius Robinson. William A. Fowler, Chairman of the Executive Committee, said: "The State is all right. If New York city does one-half of her duty, Gov.

Robinson will be redlected." Considerable excitement was created among the Republicans and the Greenbackers yesterday by the publication in the National Journal (the Greenback organ) of an interview with Peter Cooper, in which the venerable leader of the Greenbackers declares that he is in favor of

the election of Lucius Robinson. The language used by Mr. Cooper is as follows:

Every influence I can bring to bear shall be given to Mr. Robinson. He has proved lumself an exceedingly at let and efficient forwerner. He has reduced the state debt from \$50,000,000 to \$7,000,000 and the canal tolls fully two-thirds. Concerning Mr. Lewi's qualifications for the position I am innorant. I understand that he would other heartily into all movements for hoped-for reforms; but Mr. Robinson has shown himself to be a true reference, and I think, therefore, he is far shead of the other candidates.

At the heardquartness of the Greenbackers.

the other candidates.

At the headquarters of the Greenbackers' State Committee it is admitted that Peter Ceoper's declaration will induce thousands of their party to vote for Gov. Robinson. Thomas P. Saunders, the Committee's Chairman, believes that Mr. Cooper's advice will exert a disastrous effect upon the Greenback vote.

The rooms of the Tammany Shate Committee were visited vesteriday by a few Tammany politicians. Mr. P. W. Rhodes, the Secretary, spoke confliciently of the result of Mr. Kelly's canvass. The Committee are working hard to secure the election of A. B. Cornell, For the past week they have been sending to Democrats in the State Kelly pasters. The letter in which they were sent to Hiram Smith of Jamestown, N. Y. rends as follows:

Owing produting and reasonitions were adopted:
Whereas the Republicans and their alies a most other
levices to concent the question at some in the present
ampaign by we have been and are constantly disseminate
ing the stabilist that the remainmann and observing
the distribution as Governor are governed introduct to
be due the besinesses of the State to the support of a
triangle conductor for Present of the United States.

Towered That we cantion our cleave state as action
in his choice, and we declare that the results a conthe propie at the cleaning electron are so a lead that the independent Republican Committee has printed for this city the regular Republican State theretaels it the regular Republican State theretaels, and with the Republican State theretaels, and with the Republican sounty in a manner of Cornell and State tested with the names of Cornell and State tested with the Republican sounty in a manner of the man

LONDON, Oct. 31 .- A despatch from St. Peters burg to the fieldy does so as " Hawten to were personal high corresponds one from Betrma giving the decide of the decided control of the retreated the literature with the retreated the literature with the decided of the control of the expedition against the field of three decided one of the expedition against the field of three decided one of the expedition against the field of three decided one of the expedition against the field of three decided one of the expedition against the field of three decided one of the expedition of

"Chimes of Surmandy"

AN ENTHUSIASTIC MULTITUDE. Hamilton Park Crowded with Supporters of Lucius Robinson.

A multitude assembled, last evening, in Hamilton Park, and the number was swelled by the arrival of the Nineteenth Ward Robinson Campaign Club and other organizations that, with bands, transparencies, and Chinese lan-terns, had paraded through the district. A meeting was organized in the dancing pavillon, the Hon. Thomas McSpedon, a candidate for the Assembly, presiding. Col. John R. Fellows, a candidate for the Senate, from the Ninth Senate, including the Twenty-second Assembly District and that the Twenty-second Assembly District had always been one of the stundard bearers of the Democracy of the county, Applause.] There are 26,000 votors in the district, and not more than 5,000 of these are Republicans. Every vote cast for the candidate of the irregular Democracy, John Kelly Rhisses) who has announced that he has no hope of being elected, but expects to secure the defeat of Lucius Robinson teneers, and the restoration of the Republicans to their evil power, will be a mishirected vote, Applause.] Charless A. Jackson, the competitor of W. W. Astor in the Tenth Senatorial District, and Mesers, Cleveland, Ciayton, and others apoke.

The Independent Democratic Association of the Hon. Thomas McSpedon, a candidate for the

of w. w. Astor in the Tenth Senatorial District, and Mesars, Cievoland, Ciayton, and others spoke.

The Independent Democratic Association of the Twenty-third Assembly District raised a handsome Robinson banner last evening. Col. J. M. Long, G. W. Bryant, C. W. Dayton, and Col. Kimbali spoke.

A meeting of the regular German Democratic Association of the Tenth Assembly District was held last evening at C. Schneider's hail, 503 East Sixth street. Speeches were delivered by Emanuel Pearls, Frank Rothenbourg, Wm. P. Mitchell, John H. Carl, Mr. Gardiner, and Alderman Joseph P. Strack. Resolutions were adopted sustaining the regular Democratic State and county ticket, from Lucius Robinson down to the district Aldermen.

Meetings were also held in Temperance Hall in Variek street, at 70 Avenue D, 117 Sheriff street, 85 West Third street, and 628 East Eleventh attest.

The Regular Democracy's ratification meeting will be held to night in and around Irving Hall, Among the speakers will be Clarkson N. Potter. It is expected that Senator Francis Rernan will address the meeting. A district meeting will be held at Fifty-ninth street and Eighth avenue.

COMMISSIONER MORRISON'S FIGURE Predicting Gov. Robinson's Re-election by Plurality of 20,000 Votes.

The district candidates of the regular emocratic organization addressed their friends in Glass Hall, in Thirty-fourth street. ast night. Mr. Hugh F. Farrell occupied the

the factory a dineer being.

Lody thosel, whe of Sir Francis Gosch, well known in
Ligarist in connection with her attempt to jains off a
spurious enablem her fusional, sideal,
All the Spanish officers and non-commissioned officers
will contribute one day's pay to the relief of the sufferces
to the fusion Murca. Spain, and the privates still contribute die cents each. the the disolate Murca, Spain, and the privates will contribute the cents wast.

An official return to be bail before the Chamber of Dentities shows that distance the continues have been arrived
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tied of Javior being privaters and 1.700 condemned
by definite. But that almost 1.000 remain excluded.

The vacating made in the list of Rear Admirals by the
primethies of Admiral Mollany has been fixed by the
primethies of Communicates I II. Survent to be a Rear Admiral. His communicate will due to mit 12 in inst.

It is regarded in British military circles as extremely
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GOV. SEYMOUR IN UTICA.

A CALM AND THOUGHTFUL SPEECH TO YOUNG DEMOCRATS.

nselling Zeal and Toleration-Why he Believes the Democratic Party will Regain its Ascendency - What he Says of Bolting. UTICA, Oct. 31.—The weather was stormy all day, with alternating gusts of fleres winds

and heavy falls of rain and snow. As night came on, so incloment was the weather that doubt as to the holding of a meeting was entertained. Notwithstanding this discouraging outlook, and in spite of the fact that the report was industriously circulated in the afternoon that Gov. Seymour was unable to appear, when the time for opening the doors of the Opera House came a goodly throng gathered in Fayetta street. Half an hour later the spacious audi-torium was well filled. It was an assemblage composed almost exclusively of Democrats, many of them men who came to do honor to the Horatic Seymour whem their votes sent to the Assembly nearly half a century ago. The hall was handsomely decorated,
At 8 o'clock State Committeeman Grannis

called the meeting to order, and ex-Mayor Miles Comstock was made Chairman. A moment later Gov. Seymour, Senator Kernan, St. Clais McKelway, and others came upon the stage, and were greeted by long-continued applause, When Chairman Comstock introduced Gov. Seymour, and the statesman, looking every inch the noblest Roman of them all, stepped forward, the great audience rose from the seats and gave three such rousing and vehement cheers as are rarely heard in political meet-ings. The Governor during the day had been in unusually poor health, but his appearance, as he bowed before the cheering throng, was far from feeble. He began his remarks in the same strong, clear, magnetic voice which is so dear to Democratic memory the State over, Gov. Seymour spoke as follows:

"I do not come before you to speak at any length about political questions. I have found t necessary during the past year to decline all invitations to make addresses, although many of them related to different topics about which The state of the property of t I felt a deep interest. I have been forced to withdraw from any active part in public affairs, I violate the strict rule which I have laid down when I say a few words only to express my

think that I am governed in my views by mere partisan prejudices. I feel deeply my obligations to my petiteal friends, and I hold my principles as sacred, because I believe them best fitted to promote the welfare of my country. Yet I respect the carnestness and sincerity of those to whom I am politically opposed.

"It is uncertain whether I shall ever again stand before an audience in Utica to speak about public affairs. I wish, therefore, in the light of a lifeione experience, to say that I believe parties are necessary for the preservation of our people in political truths, and for liberalizing and enlarging their minds. We hear a great deal of can about the corruptions in politics. There are no corruptions in forther influences among the people as a people. All efforts, and zentfor a cause, if it is not an unworthy one, tend to lift men above mere personal objects, and by exertions for others, and by dwelling upon considerations outside of themselves, tend to make men better and more generous. We have selfish men in public life, but they were not made selfish in their positions, for influences there lead to dealings with general interests, that tend to liberalize men's purposes. There are corrupt men and bad men in parties, but they have been made corrupt and evil-minded in other relationships of high that those which grow out of their assembling with others in the promotion of a common cause. There are many ignorant men to be found in all political organizations, but they are not as ignorant as they would have been if there were no public discussions of matters which convers the general welfare, As a rule, those who are too sellish to be run a corrupt measures. I have been an actor in public affairs during a period of great bitterness and excitement in the minute of the American collection who have a proposed and more pr

attention, broken only by cheers at his un-equivocal endorsement of the whole Sinte ticket.

Julies Samuel Hand of Albany had been an-

Blightty cooler and clear or fair weather, with